

"IDEALIST" HELPS FORD TO MAKE PROFIT, SAYS FORD

Ruffled, He Admits Being
Ignorant One, But Later
Reverses Statement.

TRAITOR IS "WORKER AGAINST GOVERNMENT"

Manufacturer Described Benedict
Arnold as "a Writer" in Testify-
ing in Libel Suit.

By the Associated Press.
MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 16.—In a moment of petulance while on the witness stand today Henry Ford, plaintiff in a \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune, admitted that he was "an ignorant idealist." Subsequently he reversed his statement.

This was one of the alleged libelous charges made against him in the Tribune editorial, Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, for the Tribune, had asked questions to establish if possible that Mr. Ford was a matter of fact was ignorant. The witness said that he made the admission merely to stop the examination. Later when formally asked to admit that he was an ignorant idealist, he declined to do so.

In the course of the examination, Mr. Ford admitted that he was "an ignorant idealist" who "helps others to make a profit," and, evidently with Arnold Bennett vaguely in mind, described Benedict Arnold as "a writer."

Never Read of Arnold.

Mr. Stevenson repeated the story of Benedict Arnold and his attempt to betray his country, and of the British spy, Maj. Andre, through whose capture the Arnold plot was disclosed, but Mr. Ford said he had never heard of either.

"Do you understand that it is the duty of a man who undertakes to educate the people as you did to pacify to be educated themselves?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, to an extent," answered Mr. Ford.

Witness said he knew what the Declaration of Independence was, but did not recall details.

"Would you read it, if I wanted to know," he said.

"By the way, what was the United States composed of before the revolution?"

"Land, I guess," smiled the witness.

In opening the examination, Mr. Stevenson quoted the phrase "an old scarecrow" and asked who was meant. Mr. Ford returned his familiar reply, "Delany," and added that the "scarecrows" were the professional agitators for preparedness.

"Overpreparedness" Again.

"Your position was that they were advocating preparedness in order to profit by munitions?"

"Overpreparedness, yes."

"Oh! You are still talking of 'overpreparedness.' I think you defined that as anything that was not needed. What was it in 1915 or 1916," reminded the lawyer. He then referred to the words "overpreparedness" applied by Mr. Ford to professional soldiers and those who make money out of war.

"Well, you were a member in 1917," suggested Mr. Stevenson.

"Oh, no," replied the witness, quickly, "that was during the war."

Admits Being "Ignorant Idealist."

Mr. Stevenson precipitated a torrent of objections by asking the meaning of the word "traitor," in the course of which Mr. Ford admitted that he was "an ignorant idealist."

"Why, Mr. Ford," said Mr. Stevenson, "surprised, do you admit that I shall not have asked you any more questions along that line?"

"I admit it if it will close this talk," he said for the jury to decide, "anyway."

But if you admit it there will be no need for the jury to decide. The admission settles it."

Prefatory to this outburst by the witness, who was playing a double game, the examination, Mr. Stevenson explained to the court: "Your honor, the libelous charge in the Chicago Tribune referred to Mr. Ford as an 'ignorant idealist.' The questions are asked to show that he is in fact ignorant, and if he is an idealist, and doesn't know the meaning of commonly used words, he is plainly an ignorant idealist."

It was at this point that the manufacturer burst out with his angry admission, which, despite efforts of his lawyers, he repeated.

The Tribune editor seemed content with Mr. Ford's declaration, and asked him a number of questions as to what he knew of the size, equipment and distribution of the American Army in 1915 and 1916, the witness having said yesterday that he considered the force at that time adequate for defense.

Questioned as to History.

"Do you know how many troops were in the Philippines?"

"No."

"In Alaska?"

"No."

"In Porto Rico?"

"No."

By the way, what are the relations between the United States and Porto Rico?"

Judge Tucker suggested that this line had been followed far enough.

"But this man sets himself up as an educator and wanted to ask questions of me," said Mr. Ford, interrupting to say: "I can get a man in five minutes to tell me those things."

"Could you get one if you were speaking in the Senate?" asked Mr. Stevenson.

Counsel and judge became involved in a controversy over side remarks and the question was not answered.

Mr. Ford explained that he was stopped by Judge Tucker, who said that subject had been sufficiently covered.

Changes His Answer.

"All right," said the lawyer. "Now, Mr. Ford, soberly, are you not ready to admit that you are an 'ignorant idealist'?" That is what the Tribune called you, and your counsel declare that it is a lie."

This time Mr. Ford returned a different answer, shaking his head slowly. He explained that his previous affirmative was merely to stop the examination.

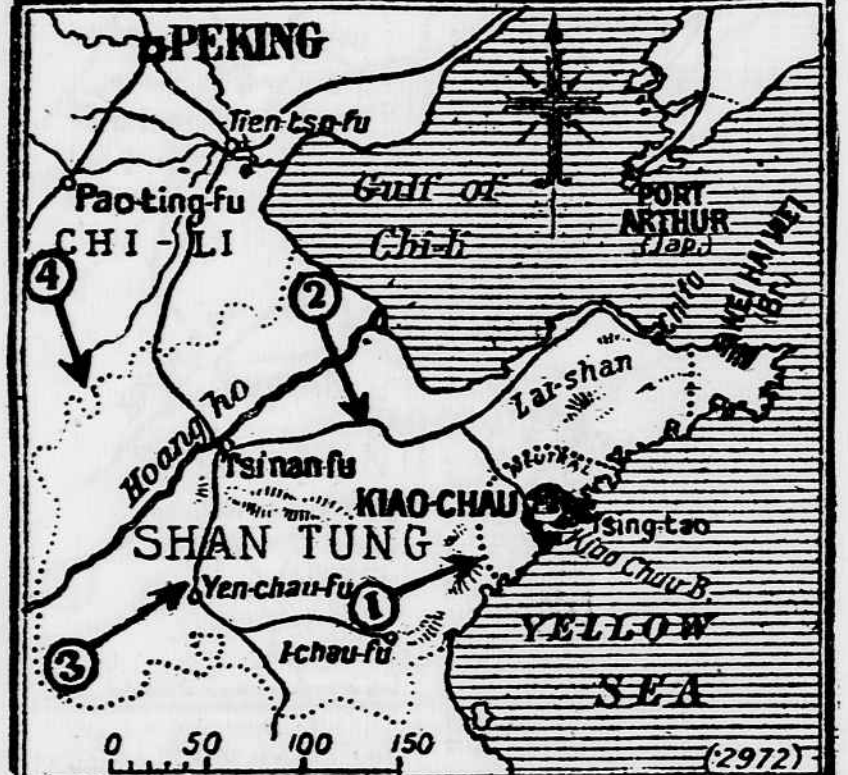
"Well, all right, Mr. Ford. Now, I'll ask you what an 'idealist' is. You understand it?"

The witness thought for a moment and then replied:

"One who helps others to make a profit."

(Continued on Second Page.)

SHANTUNG TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.



Arrow 1 shows territory affected under the treaty between China and Germany, and wherein all works and institutions were under complete control of Germany, and which, under terms of the new treaty, go to Japan. Japan has reiterated promises of 1915 that this territory shall revert to China.

Arrows 2 and 3 indicate railway lines developed by Germans and controlled by them, but which will now fall under direction of Japan.

Arrow 4 (dotted line) shows Shantung province limits.

The provisions of the treaty of peace relating to Shantung are to be found in section VIII of part IV, and are as follows:

Article 156.

Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiao-chow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary stock of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German state submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

Article 157.

The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiao-chow, as well as the rights that Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expense incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

Article 158.

Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, title deeds, and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiao-chow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.

TENANT SAYS FORD CAUSED RENT RISE

Mrs. Smith, Who Claims Says Building System Success in Other Cities, in Reporting Bill to Senate.

Justice Siddons of the District Supreme Court today issued a rule on George H. P. Cole, owner, and the P. H. Smith Company, agent, of the Birmingham apartments, at 2611 Adams Mill road, to show cause July 23 why they should not be enjoined from preventing Mrs. Rens S. Smith and her husband and child from returning to the apartment in that building occupied formerly by them.

Action Due to Fire.

Mrs. Smith says there was a fire last April at the apartment, which she was occupying under a lease, continuing in effect until November 2, and at the request of the owner she vacated to permit repairs to be completed. She was then paying \$40 a month rent, she says, and when the repairs were finished and she sought to re-occupy the apartment, Mrs. Smith declares, that the rent of the property had been raised to \$75, and that a new lease was made, and that she seeks to be restored to her rights as tenant under her lease.

RETIREMENT BILL TO BE CONSIDERED TOMORROW

Senate Civil Service Committee May Act on Sterling-Leibach Measure, Chairman Announces.

The Senate civil service committee will meet tomorrow to consider and probably to act upon the Sterling-Leibach civil service retirement bill, it was announced today by Chairman Sterling of the committee.

Senator Sterling made the prediction that the provision in the bill extending the operation of the proposed retirement law to employees of the District government will be retained. He said, too, that probably the employees of the Capitol and of the public grounds in Washington also will be covered by the bill.

It is likely, in Senator Sterling's opinion, that the contributory plan for the proposed pension fund for the employees will remain as it is in the bill. Under it the government will contribute about five-eighths of the sum required at first and the employees the rest. It is expected, however, that the funds contributed by the employees, as the years go by, will reduce the amount which the government must pay.

RAINEY AHEAD IN ALABAMA.

Captain Apparent Choice for Congress Over Maj. Davis.

GADSDEN, Ala., July 16.—Capt. L. B. Rainey of Gadsden apparently has been elected democratic nominee for representative in Congress from the seventh district by a majority of 500 votes over a field of three others, Maj. Harwell Davis, also of Gadsden, ran second. The vote was the lightest recorded in years.

Capt. Rainey will be forced to make another campaign for the election, which will be held July 29.

ALCOHOL CONTENT IN BEER IS ISSUE

W. B. Wheeler Insists Congress Has Authority to Fix Percentage Prohibited.

ANSWERS MR. UNTERMYER

Authority of Congress to fix one-half of 1 per cent as the maximum alcoholic content of beverages in prohibition enforcement legislation is clear, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, declared today before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee in answering recent statements of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the brewers.

Opposes 2-3-4 Per Cent Beer.

"To allow the sale of 2 3/4 per cent beer," said Mr. Wheeler, "would keep alive the liquor trade and defeat the purposes of national prohibition. Friends of prohibition do not want a code unless it defines intoxicating liquors."

Thirty-three prohibition states and thirteen local option states, Mr. Wheeler said, have laws limiting alcohol in beverages. He added, however, that Untermyer to produce any court decisions denying Congress or state legislatures the right to make definitions.

What the States Approved.

"Congress cannot consistently adopt a weaker standard in defining the term than that already enacted in the states," said Mr. Wheeler. "This means nothing can be sold for beverage purposes that contains more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol."

Mr. Wheeler told the committee prohibition advocates were not asking that possession of liquors bought before July 1 for personal use be prohibited. He added, however, that they were suggesting amendments to the pending legislation to limit the amount of liquor which could be stored in private residences, so as to "prevent homes from becoming speakeasies." Another amendment advocated by prohibition leaders, Mr. Wheeler said, is a provision for seizure of liquors in homes where it is sold illicitly.

Suspects the "Bootleggers."

"Bootleggers will maintain their homes as headquarters without such legislation," said he. Two other amendments were urged by the witness. To prevent bootlegging he asked that the committee add a clause making mere personal use of liquors the possession of intoxicants such as the presence of a bottle in an individual's pocket—unlawful.

Mr. Wheeler also asked for sweeping search-warrant powers, suggesting that seizures be authorized without warrants, and that warrants be removed before officers could act.

Senator Walsh, Montana, and other committee members opposed extension of the bill's search-warrant provisions, and also insisted that the provisions penalizing searches with malice and without probable cause should remain.

WILL BEGIN D. C. FOOD INVESTIGATION MONDAY

Senator Ball, Chairman of Subcommittee, Says Experts to Be Asked to Testify Then.

Senator Ball, chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, charged with the investigation of the cost of living in that community, announced today that he has called a meeting of the subcommittee for 2 o'clock next Monday.

He will invite several statistical experts from the departments, who have been engaged in similar lines of investigations, to advise the subcommittee upon the most expeditious methods to pursue in the investigation.

"We want results," said Senator Ball today, "and will welcome suggestions from any source which will expedite the work and co-operation of any agency to that end."

He said that the meeting Monday morning will be an outline of procedure will be agreed upon and a series of hearings arranged for the week.

38 KILLED, 85 WOUNDED BY MOROCCAN BANDITS

Raisuli's Forces Also Have Heavy Losses—Moroccan's Communications Broken.

MADRID, July 16.—Spanish losses in the fighting with Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, who attacked the Spanish position at El Arish June 12, were four officers and thirty-four men killed and a lieutenant colonel and eighty-five men wounded. This announcement was made today in the chamber of deputies by the minister of foreign affairs in reply to questions by a member on the affair.

The foreign minister said he had no other information. The Spanish officers killed were two commanders, one captain and one lieutenant.

The bandit Raisuli, according to advices from Madrid last night, also had heavy losses. An official report issued at Madrid said that he had cut Raisuli's line of communications and that the bandit had fled into the mountains, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Another report was that Raisuli's attack had been repulsed, but that he was conducting the attack with extraordinary violence.

BRITISH MAY WITHDRAW ENVOY FROM VATICAN

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, July 16.—The British government is considering the question of withdrawing its envoy from the Vatican, Cecil B. Harmsworth, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, declared in the house of commons today.



ADKINS SCALDED IN WILLIAMS CASE

Attorney Seeks to Refute Charges Made by Hogan in Riggs Bank Claims.

Jesse Adkins, assistant attorney general at the time of the controversy between Controller of the Currency Williams and the Riggs National Bank and counsel for Mr. Williams in that case, today appeared before the Senate banking and currency committee to refute the charges made by Frank J. Hogan that the bank had been unjustly treated by Mr. Williams.

Mr. Adkins said that the controversy between Mr. Williams and the Riggs Bank began when the controller sought to obtain information in regard to transactions conducted in real estate and in stocks by Glover and Platter, who were officers of the bank. Mr. Adkins said that the bank had been unjustly treated by Mr. Williams.

REALTY DEALS DISCUSSED

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 16.—Failure of coastwise steamers to leave port on schedule time owing to the strike of firemen, oilers and water-tenders has resulted in a great accumulation of freight on the piers of the lines affected. It was estimated that 300 vessels engaged in coastwise trade were tied up here by the strike.

Nations Represented.

Of the nearly 600 ships in port, 101 were steamships owned by American corporations, 186 by the United States Shipping Board, seventy-one British and thirty-three Norwegian or Swedish. Union officials were unable to estimate the number of British and Scandinavian vessels that had been affected by the desertion of crews in sympathy with the striking American seamen.

Mr. Brown, secretary of the International Seamen's Union, announced last night that seamen of both British and Scandinavian ships were beginning to leave their vessels. He said that the union had been notified that the seamen were beginning to leave their vessels.

Police guards, including mounted men, were placed along the waterfront today as a precaution against the possibility of a riot. Several hundred strikers attempted to force their way onto the piers, but were refused to strike.

8,000 Harvester Company Workers in Chicago Plants Strike for Closed Shop

CHICAGO, July 16.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 employees of the Harvester Company are on a strike today for a closed shop. The trouble began last Monday when 700 workmen employed by the Weber works, a subsidiary of the International Harvester Company, walked out. Yesterday 6,000 employees of the McCormick reaper works went on a strike. Today the strike spread to other plants, three of which are closed.

The striking employees of the McCormick reaper works reported to have returned to work today. Officials of the company, in a statement, declared that the average hourly wages of the men have been increased 14 per cent since June, 1911.

Tells When Controversy Began.

The controller of the currency on June 9, 1914, made a call upon the banks for the names and balances. This is where the controversy began, he said.

He said the withdrawal of government deposits from the Riggs Bank, Mr. Adkins said, Secretary McAdoo had determined that the bank was doing a large business in loans stocks and a comparatively small business in banking.

Riggs Bank was not the character of bank in which he desired to make deposits and guarantee the security of his money.

The witness discussed at considerable length the legal aspects of the case brought by Riggs Bank officials against Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams, and the decision of the court.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts interrupted finally with the suggestion that in the end the committee would have to decide whether Controller Williams had acted through malice in making the many calls for information from Riggs Bank.

New Base for Battleships.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, will have the ships maneuver in the waters of Provincetown, Portland and Gardiner bay during most of the summer, according to word received here. Instead of using Narragansett bay as the battleship base.

FREIGHT PILES UP AS SHIPS ARE IDLE

Strike Prevents Coastwise Craft From Leaving on Schedule.

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MOUNTED POLICE ON DUTY

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SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Senate investigating committee today held a session to discuss the charges against Mr. Williams in the Riggs Bank case.

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WESTERN MAIL PLANE WRECKED.

READING, Pa., July 15.—A federal mail airplane, carrying 500 pounds of letters from New York to Cleveland, was forced down by a terrific windstorm last night at Albany, N. Y., and wrecked. It landed on the farm of Allen Bailey, but the aviator, Lieut. J. D. McKeiden, was unhurt. His mail was sent to Kempton station and placed on a train.

DENIES MEN FROM NAVY WILL REPLACE STRIKERS

Statements attributed to Capt. Frank S. Ferris, managing agent for the United States Shipping Board in New York, to the effect that the board was considering replacing striking seamen with men from the Navy, have been denied by Raymond B. Stevens, vice chairman of the board.

TO REVISE TREATY OF 1839.

Holland and Belgium Representatives Will Meet July 29.

PARIS, July 15 (by the Associated Press).—July 29 has been fixed as the date upon which representatives of Holland and Belgium will meet to discuss the revision of the 1839 treaty.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS WEAKNESS OF PACT

Explains to Senators That Japanese Would Have Left Peace Table.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson today defended the peace treaty with Japan, and explained to the Senate that the Japanese would have left the peace table if the treaty had not been signed.

President Wilson is in the position of defending the whole treaty and league of nations when he realizes at the same time there is much merit in some of the criticisms of the document which are being made in the Senate.

Many of the decisions of the peace conference were based upon expediency. It is this feature of the situation which Mr. Wilson is explaining to senators in the private conference at the White House.

It is true, for instance, that one of the weakest points in the whole peace treaty is the transfer to Japan of German rights in Shantung. The President has told a number of senators that it was essential to heed Japan's requests for German rights.

There were even more serious negotiations and the natural consequence—an alliance with Germany and reactionary elements in Russia—was not lost upon the conferees.

Senator Norris Seeks Documents.

Senator Norris of Nebraska has asked 15 show that Japan and Germany were in negotiation during the progress of the war. The documents which he is to show that Japan was not so faithful an ally as is supposed, and that she ought not to have been rewarded at the expense of China. It is true there were efforts made through diplomatic channels by the United States to bring about a settlement of the Shantung problem.

Police guards, including mounted men, were placed along the waterfront today as a precaution against the possibility of a riot. Several hundred strikers attempted to force their way onto the piers, but were refused to strike.

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Urged Japanese Settlement.

It is known that the American mission urged the Japanese delegates to issue some statement on the subject before President Wilson left Paris, but the suggestion was not fruitful of results. Perhaps when Japan herself realizes the extent of the damage being done her by the present controversy a statement of her intentions with respect to Shantung will be issued.

Whether it will come in time to head off a joint resolution by the Senate in respect of the peace treaty denouncing the Shantung settlement and urging that the league of nations make the problem a matter of immediate voluntary action is hard to forecast. Certainly the temper of the Senate is such that even though the league of nations and peace treaty may be ratified, an expression on the subject of Shantung seems inevitable.

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PRESIDENT INVITES G. O. P. SENATORS TO TALK IT OVER

Especially Desires to Confer With Mr. Lodge. It Is Understood.

Will Delay His Tour A "REASONABLE TIME"

Mr. Chamberlain, a Caller, Says: Mr. Wilson Will Visit His State.

A request for copies of any treaties affecting Japanese or German rights in China was sent by the State Department today to the Senate foreign relations committee.

The motion to ask for this information was adopted by unanimous vote and with little discussion, members agreeing that the committee could better consider the Shantung settlement in the treaty of Versailles if it had the anxious of 1898, the Japanese-Chinese pact of 1915 and any other international engagements bearing on the subject.

President Wilson has decided to invite republican senators to call at the White House to discuss the peace treaty and the league of nations. Secretary Tumulty announced today.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was understood to be one of the republican senators with whom the President desired especially to confer.

Anxious to Meet All Senators.

It was said that the invitations would not be limited to members of the foreign relations committee. The President was represented as being anxious to talk to all members of the Senate, republicans as well as democrats, and to answer any questions they might desire to ask.

It was indicated that, as the President had placed himself at the disposal of the foreign relations committee, he would reserve for himself a tour of the country until the committee had a reasonable time in which to confer with him.

Senators View of Conference.

Senators were interested today in the announcement from the White House that President Wilson would defer his western tour of the country to consult with individual senators to explain away their objections against particular features of the peace treaty. They forecast the opposing faction in the Senate by securing individual defections from their ranks.

Others thought that in the end it may work to the speedier acceptance by the Senate of the peace treaty, when it is made plain to him in personal talks that he cannot secure ratification without reservation. They forecast the possibility of facilitating a compromise.

Mr. Chamberlain Calls.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, former chairman of the Senate military committee, whose criticism of the peace treaty had been particularly sharp, called today on President Wilson. He said that he had discussed the President's itinerary for the "swing around the circle" tour, and that he would speak in at least three places in Oregon, including Portland.

Senator Pomeroy, democrat of Ohio also called.

Senator Swanson Confers.

President Wilson today inaugurated his plan of devoting a number of hours each day to receiving senators and representatives. His first caller was Senator Swanson of Virginia, a member of the foreign relations committee, and a strong supporter of the peace treaty.

Senator Swanson conferred at some length with the President.

Invited Mr. Wilson to Richmond.

As he left the White House the Virginia senator would only say that he had invited the President to go to Richmond, Va., to attend a celebration of the 30th anniversary of the house of burgesses, the first legislative body to be established in the United States. The President was said to have told Senator Swanson he would accept the invitation if it was found that it would not interfere with his tour of the country. He was told that it would not interfere with his tour of the country.

It was understood that the league of nations came in for considerable discussion during the conference.

Other Visitors.

Other visitors included Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who asked the President's support of a bill authorizing the establishment of a government supervision of a bank or banks to finance American export trade.

Senator Harrison of Missouri, governor